

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

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WHO WILL SUCCEED NORTON?

Happenings and Incidents in the Old Palmetto State.

OUR RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Chester's New Churches—Furman's President-elect Accepts—Charleston to Have a Garrison.

The comparative table of earnings and tonnage of the railroads for the month of May has just been issued by the railroad commission. The total net earnings of all the roads were \$593,431.02 in 1897 against \$515,423.60 for the same month in 1896, showing an increase of \$78,007.42. The per centage of net earnings was 15.13. The table shows that the freight increased 39,173 tons. The passenger receipts for all the roads in 1897 were \$164,679.82, and for the same month in 1896 it was \$158,619.26, an increase in earnings of \$6,060.56. The earnings of the South Carolina and Georgia was \$75,474.93 in May, 1897, compared with \$65,832.22 for 1896, showing an increase of \$9,642.71; Charleston and Western Carolina in 1897, \$50,291.30, against \$33,935.18, increase of \$16,356.12; Seaboard Air Line in 1897, \$30,367.20, against \$29,587.50, increase \$779.70; Southern Railway in 1897, \$25,921.18, against \$22,983.57, increase \$2,937.61.

Charleston is to very soon have a garrison. The following from the last issue of the Army and Navy Register concerning it will prove interesting: "One battery of artillery from St. Francis barracks is to be ordered to Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor. The battery which is to take station there is to be designated by the department commander." The department of the east, in which Charleston lies, is commanded by Major General Thomas H. Ruger, whose headquarters are on Governor's Island, New York harbor. St. Francis barracks are in Jacksonville, Fla., and Batteries C and M of the First regiment of artillery are stationed there. It is one of these batteries that will garrison Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. General Ruger will designate which one.

Who will succeed Norton? This is the question which is agitating the minds of the people of the State at present. For this place three names have been prominently mentioned, Chief Clerk J. P. Derham, in the Controller's department; Sheriff D. J. Bradham, of Manning, and Mr. W. H. Lawrence, a former clerk of the State Board of Control. Each of these three names were strong supporters of General Norton in his candidacy for Congress. As Governor Elbert appoints the successor and as he is out of the city it is impossible to learn who he favors. It has been intimated that the appointee would come from Spartanburg county and not from the Pee Dee section of the State.—The State.

The new \$12,000 Associate Reformed church in Chester is rapidly nearing completion and a grand and beautiful structure will fill the vacant lot on the corner of Main and Wylie streets when it is finished. The Methodists have commenced work on their \$15,000 church and hope to have the church and new parsonage completed by the middle of December.

Rev. Henry S. Hartzog, principal of the Johnston High School, has been elected president of Clemson College. He is about 35 years of age and was for a few years engaged in the Baptist ministry. He is a native of Barnwell county, and went as a cadet to the South Carolina Military Academy from that county. He has been engaged in teaching for the past few years.

A statement has been received by Dr. A. J. B. Thomas, acting secretary of the board of trustees of Furman University from Dr. A. P. Montague, accepting the Presidency of the University. The trustees are delighted with the statement, and the people of Greenville unite with the University authorities in congratulations. Dr. Montague and his family will reach Greenville about the middle of October.

Joseph Oodley, an aged white man, supposedly hailing from North Carolina, died in a pauper in the Richmond county almshouse with \$221 in personal belongings about his person. He was buried by the county and his money put in the bank until parties entitled to it shall be ascertained.

The South Carolina Loan and Industrial Association, which did an insurance business in Columbia for several months, has ceased to write business for some time, but in order to protect its patrons it retained them in the Home Friendly of Baltimore.

Two car-loads of bananas were refused admission into Charleston last week from Mobile, Ala., on account of the strict quarantine the city has adopted against the yellow fever stricken districts.

Marshall P. DeBuhl has been elected to the vacant seat in the House of Representatives, from Abbeville, over Wm. N. Graydon. In Spartanburg county West was elected to fill the vacancy in the Legislature over Pollard.

At Beaufort, George Green was convicted of the murder of Sam Davis, and sentenced to death by Judge Gary, who, with feeling remarks to the prisoner, doomed him to be hanged on Friday, October 15.

"I notice that a patriotic young woman has joined the Greek army." "Well, in that costume I don't see how they can distinguish her from the men." "That's easy enough. She can't run as fast in skirts as they can."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ABOUT RAILROAD TAXES.

Columbia Has an Important Case Decided in Her Favor.

SHE CAN NOW COLLECT \$1,300

From the Southern Railroad on Side Tracks Within Her Limits for Taxes of 1896.

The Supreme Court has filed an opinion in the important case of the Southern railway against the city of Columbia in favor of the city. The question involved was the right of the city to tax the sidetracks within its limits.

Under the charter of Columbia the city officials assess the value of the main line and side tracks of each railroad entering the city. The Southern Railway Company claimed that the city authorities should accept the valuation fixed by the State board of assessors.

In arriving at the value per mile of road the State board of assessors take the aggregate value of sidetracks and prorate it per mile of mainline. In this way the cities and towns are deprived of the municipal tax upon the sidetracks within their limits. In this particular case the city of Columbia levied taxes on twelve miles of the Southern's sidetracks, amounting to \$1,300, which the Southern refused to pay.

This affects only the taxes of 1896, for under the new Constitution all taxes are levied upon the State and county valuations.

The petitioners prayed for a writ of mandamus by which the city officials should be required to receive the assessments of the State board of assessors on three and a quarter miles of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road at \$13,000 per mile, one mile of the Columbia and Greenville railroad at \$10,000 per mile in lieu of the assessment of the city which included twelve miles of sidetrack within the city at \$8,500 per mile. Judge Ernest Gary denied the writ and the city was permitted to assess the side tracks. The Southern railway appealed on eight grounds. After reciting these in detail and quoting the law, Justice Pope goes on to hold:

"Now, it is apparent from the sections that everything of value belonging to a railroad is included in ascertaining its value and that this value is apportioned to each mile of the main track of the railroad. Hence, when a mile of main track is taxed, such tax includes the value not only of the mile of main track but also all other taxable property of such road according to the plan adopted in section 236.

"This plan of assessment is fair and just. But we are bound to admit that from a scrutiny of the sections we have mentioned, 216 to 218, it appears that the assessment here provided has reference only to that for the levy for State and county taxes, or to be more exact the taxes to be collected by the treasurers of the respective counties of the State. There is nothing herein contained which makes the assessments herein provided for applicable to cities, towns or villages authorized by law to assess property within said cities, towns and villages for local taxation. It is true in State ex relation Ross vs. Kelly, 23 S. E. Reporter, 281, this court held that the city auditor of the city of Charleston was compelled to make the assessments of taxable property in that city from the assessment of such property for taxation as made by the auditor of Charleston county for State and county taxes, but that result was reached and so announced in the opinion prepared by Mr. Justice Gary because although the State Constitution had empowered the general assembly to vest the power to assess and collect taxes in cities, towns and other municipal corporations no such power had been conferred either by a general or special act upon said city of Charleston. We shall see later on that the general assembly has clothed the city of Columbia with the power to levy and assess property for taxation and collect taxes. This is somewhat of a digression. We meant to confine ourselves to stating how this State Board of Assessors provided in their duties and the extension limits fixed by law for the assessment of the property of railroads for taxation and that this assessment as therein provided did not relate to taxes to be assessed and collected for cities, towns and villages for the purposes of such municipal corporations, but to taxation for State and county purposes.

"We will next consider the power of the city of Columbia to assess property within the corporate limits of said city for taxation for the purpose of such municipal corporation. It is well attested in the mind when considering the power of a municipal corporation to levy and collect taxes that no such power is inherent in such corporations. The general assembly of the State is alone invested, under the Constitution of 1895 with the power to levy and collect taxes, but that Constitution did clothe the general assembly with authority to delegate this taxing power to a city, town or village, etc. The act of 1893 (21 statute at large, 678), amongst other things provides: 'That any and all persons or corporations owning or having charge as agent, trustee, executor or administrator of property, either real or personal or both are liable for taxation by and within the city of Columbia shall make discovery and return of said property on or before the 15th day of September each year upon oath or affirmation to the clerk and treasurer of said city and shall make payment of all taxes levied and assessed upon the said property to the clerk and treasurer of said city of Columbia according to his assessed value thereof, etc.

"There is no claim by the appellant that the language of the act of 1893 means any construction to ascertain its meaning, but he insists that section 236 of the revised statutes of this State must be held to subordinate the assessment by the city for its purposes to that assessment of railroad property provided in the section 236 for State and county taxes.

"We agree with the circuit judge, when he says: 'In my opinion the city authorities of the city of Columbia under the said act (1893) and under other provisions of its charter had a

right during the year 1895 to make an assessment upon the property of the petitioner's company at a valuation fixed by the city clerk and treasurer of the city of Columbia, although such valuation was higher than the valuation as fixed and determined by the State board of assessors because even if the provisions of the revised statutes (1893) as they appear in article 6 were enacted as a general law referring to returns and assessments for taxation for all purposes, including municipal taxation, yet, I think, the act of 1893, amending the charter of the city of Columbia, having passed subsequently to this general law, gave the city authorities of the city of Columbia the right which they claim of making a different and a higher valuation and assessment and I hold that the valuation and assessment made by them of the property of the petitioner is legal."

"It is the judgment of this court that the judgment of the Circuit Court be affirmed. The dissenting opinion by Chief Justice McIVER is as follows: 'For the reasons indicated in my separate opinion in the case of Ross vs. Kelly, 46 S. C., p. 463, and repeated in an opinion (not yet filed) in the very recent case of Germania Savings Bank vs. the town of Darlington, I cannot concur in the conclusions reached by Mr. Justice Pope in this case. On the contrary, I am entirely satisfied that under the provisions of the Constitution of 1895, by which this case must be tested, there can be but one lawful assessment of property for taxation whether for State, county or municipal purposes, and that assessment must necessarily conform to the assessment made by the proper officers for State and county taxation.

PITCHED BATTLE IN A CHURCH.

Negroes Use Clubs, Razors and Guns With Deadly Effect.

A riot took place at a negro church fourteen miles from Walhalla, Oconee county, in which one man was killed outright, four others wounded and several more injured.

A big revival was in progress and a gang of heavily armed negroes went across the country from Anderson county with a large supply of liquor, determined to run the meeting. The majority of the men got drunk. When the fighting first began sticks were used, then razors and pistols.

The sheriff at Oconee was telegraphed for. He collected a posse and hurried to the spot, arresting six of the participants. Several of the ringleaders fled and are being pursued by a squad of deputies. Razors were freely used and the church was bloody as a shambles. The six prisoners were loaded with firearms, having fully a dozen pistols between them.

BLOW TO "ORIGINALS."

The Coast Line Will Handle No Such Freight.

When the original package business was first started in Columbia The Register announced that the railroads would not accept shipments made in keeping with Judge Simonton's orders. Later, some of the railroads receded from the generally understood agreement, but it appears that the Atlantic Coast Line has invariably refused to handle such business except under compulsion.

From an authoritative source, the Register learns that under the traffic association regulations, the Coast Line was compelled to haul some cars offered to it by connecting lines, though as a business matter, the company did not desire to do so, as the Register's informant learns.

This, however, is preliminary to the statement of the fact that this company will under no circumstance handle such shipments. It is learned that circulars to this effect have been sent to all agents of the company in the State.

So far as could be learned, the circulars instruct agents to ship no liquors or to beyond their stations, unless they have the stamp of the board of control upon them.

Another requires freight on all liquor shipped from beyond the State into it, to be paid in advance.

The third is the most important, in that it states that the legal department of the company advises that the company will be liable for damages for breakage of such shipments whether released or not and positive instructions are therefore given that such freight shall not be accepted or handled.

It is stated that other railroads will take similar action, and if they do, the original package business will be most seriously interfered with.

Several of the original package men of this city were seen after the news of the refusal of the railroads to take shipments in bulk was made known, says the Spartanburg Herald.

"Our houses can charter a car," said one, "and pack liquor in that car in any way they see fit. They will charter cars and ship in carload lots. If this determination is adhered to by all roads the original package stores are here to stay so long as the courts decide we can sell."

"One of the men I represent told me he was satisfied with a profit of 25 cents on the gallon and would compete with the dispensary on that basis before he would quit."

Another suggested that even if the liquor could not be bought in carload lots, Spartanburg stores would continue wide open. The North Carolina line is but one day's journey and the whiskey could be hauled in cotton seed hulls in wagons.

The dealers do not seem to be discouraged in the least, and say they will sell if they have to box each half pint so long as the dispensary runs.

The Register says the Florida Central and Peninsular railway intends to haul original packages in the same way they have heretofore, so far as their line extends. This company, it is learned from a reliable source, propose to handle the stuff on the points along its line, but they will not transfer to other companies beyond their line or accept similar shipments from connecting lines. Shipments can be handled from Savannah.

HE KNOWS HIS MAN.

Jack—Let me hold your hand when we go to ask your father for his blessing.

May—Why?

Jack—Unless I hold a good hand he may try to bluff me out.—Truth.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

A Cheap Process Whereby Water May Be Rendered Absolutely Free of Disease Germs.

One of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on a vast majority of the people of this country, to say nothing of other people, would be any simple and cheap means, of ready operation, which would render their drinking water certainly innocuous. Such a device is needed in cities, towns and rural districts alike. Cheap "filters" are worse than none, and elaborate ones are beyond the popular reach. Artesian wells are comparatively scarce and no other source of water is certainly above suspicion. What is wanted is some means that can be quickly applied anywhere and that will afford positive assurance of its effectiveness for the destruction of any germs of disease which may be present in the water to which it is applied.

The Literary Digest states, on the authority of the Popular Science News, that such means have been found and tested with results which are conclusive of its efficacy. Prof. Bilalick, it reports, says that water may be "sterilized in five minutes" by adding bromine to it, and that the bromine may be then neutralized by adding ammonia. "The river water of Boston has been tested two hundred times," and after being treated with bromine and ammonia it was found that "all germs of disease were destroyed—including those of cholera and typhoid." A gallon of water, it is explained, may be sterilized by this agency as follows: "First add to it three drops of the following solution: Water 1,000 parts, bromine 20 parts, potassium bromide 20 parts; and then, after five minutes, add three drops of a 9 per cent. solution of ammonia." The process, it is added, "is recommended as a rapid, cheap and effective way to sterilize 'drinking water for armies, on board of ship, in unhealthy localities and for medical and surgical purposes.'"

We commend the matter to the attention of chemists, physicians and sanitary experts and authorities generally in this State and throughout the South for their investigation. If there is any doubt about the efficacy of the plan, or any objection to the use of water so treated, the facts should be made known. It is to be assumed, of course, that the plan would not be published and recommended for adoption if it were of doubtful operation or injurious in any degree in operation; but it would be reassuring to have it approved by local scientific and medical authorities. And if it should be tested and sanctioned by them it should receive the widest possible advertisement in order to its general adoption. It is difficult to conceive of a discovery that would be of more service, and that would save more health, expense and suffering to all classes of our people. The solutions, as will be noted, are used most sparingly—ten drops of the two to a gallon of water to be treated. A quart would last a year. The device is "cheap" enough, certainly. It takes effect in a few minutes, there is no long delay to discourage its use or to afford an excuse for not using it. It should be employed in every household that is dependent on other than artesian water for its drinking supply. It will make regions that are now waste habitable. It should eliminate "country" fever and "malaria" fever from farms and villages that have always been subject to them in the summer and fall. It should make typhoid fever impossible of occurrence in any place. It is well worth all the attention that can be given to it by the health authorities to determine whether or not it will justify the claims made for it.—News and Courier.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Young Cotton Bolls Shedding on Account of the Dry Weather.

The following is Observer Bauer's Weekly Crop Bulletin for the week ending Sept. 14th:

The reports on cotton would indicate a further decline in condition due to the dry weather which caused young bolls to shed freely over the western counties, where, until recently, the plant had continued to fruit, and where it is yet in places putting on fruit sparingly, but not generally. There are reports of a small "top-crop" over the extreme northwestern counties, but over the larger portion of the State those bolls and squares that usually form the "top-crop" all shed off during and following the August rains.

Over the eastern counties generally and over a large portion of the western counties cotton is opening rapidly, in places prematurely, and in Berkeley, Marion, Orangeburg, Bamberg and contiguous counties from half to three-fourths, or more, of the bolls are open.

In one locality in Berkeley 70 per cent. is already gathered.

In the eastern counties the plant is apparently dead, caused by rust, which developed over large areas during the latter part of August. Many fields look as if seared by frost.

Under the prevailing favorable weather conditions, picking made rapid progress.

Sea Island cotton has not shared in the deterioration, on the contrary improved in condition during the week.

The dry weather injured late corn to some extent, but permitted fodder to be saved in good condition. Some corn has been gathered.

Sweet potatoes look and yield well generally, but rain is needed for late plantings.

Rice harvesting has made great strides in Colleton and elsewhere in the rice districts, and threshing has begun generally. Upland rice in Pickens would be benefited by rain.

In places turnips seem to stand the dry weather, but generally the young plants were killed by the hot sun, and fields will have to be resown.

It was an extremely favorable week for curing pea vine and other hay and much was saved.

Peas generally fruiting well but shedding their leaves freely.

Forghum and sugar cane maintain their excellent condition and syrup-making continues.

Lustures and gardens are parched. Peanuts yielding well. Tobacco being freely marketed. Late apples plentiful and of good quality in Saluda. Scuppernon grapes plentiful. Fall plowing continues in the truck raising districts.

HALE WRITES TO ARP.

Georgian of Long Ago Now Living in Tennessee.

HE ASKS ABOUT CHEROKEES.

Remembers Boudinot and When a Boy Played About in the Indians' Printing Office.

I thought that almost everybody was dead but me, especially since Judge Clark died, the man of memories, the historian, the jurist, the amiable and lovable citizen. I want his book as soon as Mrs. Wyly has it published. I know it will be a treasure to the old people, and should be to the young. I thought that all my contemporaries who were familiar with the public affairs of fifty and sixty years ago were dead, but I was mistaken. Quite a flood of historic letters have come to me of late from venerable and scholarly men who have awakened from their long retirement and write me some most interesting recollections of men and events of bygone days. What careful, artistic penmanship illumines most of these letters, reminding me of my father's, and John McPherson Berrien's, and Henry R. Jackson's and others who were trained to write by the schoolmasters of the olden time.

Here is a long and scholarly letter from Mr. S. P. Hale, of Madisonville, Tenn., who is now in his seventy-fourth year, and whose father was an officer in the army that moved the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi river. It took many months for the soldiers to gather these Indians together, for they kept in hiding as long as possible, and while this was going on Mr. Hale's father and his family were located at New Echota, in what is now Gordon county. "We lived," says Mr. Hale, "in a house that my father rented from Boudinot and he purchased from him many articles of handsome furniture, among which was a heavy, folding leaf dining table made of cherry wood and finished in artistic style. This table has been in the family ever since and is now in my house, and on it we eat our humble meals three times a day. I prize it highly as a souvenir of my childhood, for I was then only twelve years old. I remember well seeing Mr. Boudinot and John Ridge and other notable Indians in conference there. Ridge was tall, erect and copper-colored; nose equiline, eyes black and piercing and hair straight, black and coarse. He dressed like a white man and spoke broken English fluently. His father was an Indian, his mother was a halfbreed, and he was educated at a Moravian mission school.

"Boudinot was not so tall, but was a heavier, broader man with attractive features and polished manners. He dressed stylishly, wore a tall silk hat and spoke English in its purity. He published a newspaper at New Echota in the Indian dialect and we boys did often play with the type. Boudinot, whose Indian name was Charles Vann, was of mixed blood, and while at the mission school attracted the attention of Elias Boudinot, a wealthy gentleman of Philadelphia, who adopted him and gave him his Huguenot name. This is the same philanthropist who was the founder and first president of the American Bible Society and gave it \$10,000 to start on. His will contained many bequests to charity and among them one of \$2,000 to provide spectacles for poor old women.

"But can you tell me anything of Paschal—Lieutenant Paschal. I think he was a Georgian. He was there at New Echota on General Wood's staff as aide de camp and came there with Captain Derrick's company from Dahlonega. He fell desperately in love with John Ridge's only daughter, Sarah, a beautiful and lovely girl, and the best horsewoman I ever saw. He courted her and married her there. They spent some time at our house and their marriage was quite a romantic episode in our monotonous life. During their courtship she one day expressed a desire to ride my father's horse, 'Muckle John,' a steed of blood and mettle. My father reluctantly consented and for her safety had a bridle with a very severe bit put on him. Paschal was mounted on a fast Indian pony and they were soon away and out of sight. They rode five or six miles to the big spring, and when about to return, the happy, laughing girl proposed to swap bridles and let Muckle John go as fast as he pleased. Paschal tried to exchange without her dismounting, but the moment Muckle John found his mouth free he gave a snort and started home on a wild canter. In vain did Paschal try to override his sweetheart. It was a John Gilpin race and Muckle John never slackened his speed until he reached the horse block where his rider had mounted. She was wild with laughter and excitement and declared it was the finest ride of her life and that when the horse got tired she lashed him on. But poor Paschal did not for a long time recover from the shock for he feared he would never see his darling alive any more.

"Paschal and his bride went West, and many years ago I read something about a Judge Paschal out in Texas. Is he the same man?"

I suppose that he was, for Paschal did live in Texas several years and published a paper in Austin, and in 1859 contributed largely to the election of his friend, Sam Houston, as governor. He settled first in Arkansas and practiced law and soon won distinction and was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1841. In 1869 he removed to Washington city and founded the law department of Georgetown university and became its president and there received the degree of LL. D. He published and compiled many law books and also wrote a biography of General Sam Houston. It is with pride that we give this sketch of this notable and gifted man, for he was a Georgian born in Greene county, educated at Mercer and admitted to the bar in 1832 at Washington in Wilkes county. He died in 1878. I wonder if there were any quadroon children born to his Indian wife. No doubt he has relatives living in Georgia who can tell.

In perusing these ancient records I

find that Governor Troup, the noblest Roman of them all, was a full-blooded cousin to that famous Indian chieftain, General William McIntosh, and that the general's father was, as is usual, a Scotchman who took an Indian wife. Governor Troup's mother and McIntosh's father were brother and sister. McIntosh was chief of the Creeks, and like Ridge and Boudinot was assassinated for signing the treaty that ceded the Creek lands to Georgia. I tell you, these Scotchmen, or Scotch-Irish, as George Adair calls them, were on the wild hunt for Indian wives and they had the pick and took the best of them. Even Osceola was the son of a Scotchman. Maybe my friend George Adair has a streak of inbred blood in him, who knows. If Evan Howell hasn't, then all signs fail in the face.

It is said to realize that in a few years more not a man or woman will be left who mingled with the aboriginal owners of Georgia soil—these Creeks and Cherokees and Seminoles, who gave kind welcome to our ancestors, only to be despoiled of their homes—not a man left to tell of their trials and tribulations.

Big John Underwood, the Roman runaway, who fled from the foul invader and for lack of any better transportation drove a steer in the shafts of a one-horse wagon, and for lack of harness bored a hole through the dashboard and drew the steer's tail through and tied the end in a knot, used to tell me many stories about the Indians, for he lived among them away back in the 30s. He, too, tried to marry an Indian maiden, but he was not a Scotchman and couldn't shoot the crossbow nor the long bow and so she wouldn't have him. These Indians had great admiration for the archer's skill. I remember visiting the wigwam of an old Indian on Sawny's mountain, near Cumming, Ga. I, too, was then a lad of twelve years and got the old man's grandsons to shoot for me and my young cousins. Splitting the upper end of a small stick that was about three feet long, I inserted a silver quarter in the split and stuck the other end in the ground. At thirty yards the boys would hit the quarter with an arrow almost every time, and of course I gave it to them. How did they ever learn to do this? I asked of the old man. They begin, he said, almost as soon as they can walk. First they shoot at a big tree, and then a smaller one, and then a still smaller one, and keep on from year to year until they can knock out a squirrel's eye. In 1846 I visited an uncle in Smith county, Mississippi, and found a remnant of the Chickasaws there. They were friendly and kind and very expert in killing deer by shining their eyes at night. My cousins and I went with them one night, but unhappily they shined the eyes of a yearling calf that belonged to one of the neighbors and shot him. It mortified and troubled them very much, but as they went hunting on our account, we quieted their fears by paying for the calf the next day.

I forgot to mention that Elias Boudinot, the philanthropist, wrote a very learned treatise to prove that the Indians of North America all descended from the lost tribes of Israel, and his book made many converts to that belief.

And now the sad news comes that General Avery is dead—my genial, loving friend of forty years—a man whom I always loved to meet whether I was in the office or the counting room or on the sidewalk. How full of good, pleasant cheer he was. What kind greetings he always gave. What thoughtful comments on men and the events of the day. Georgia can ill afford to lose such men as General Avery and Judge Clark, but still the world moves on. "Close up, close up!" is the word from the Great Commander, and the gaps that death makes in our ranks are closed and soon forgotten.—BULL ARP in Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

CIRCULAR TO DISPENSERS.

It Includes Resolution of the Board About Buying Bot les.

Following is a circular Commissioner Vance is sending to all the county dispensers:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12, '97.

To County Dispensers and Bottle Buyers:

"Resolved, That on and after October 5th, dispensers and bottle buyers be required to purchase bottles with their own money. Invoices of shipments of bottles to be paid for at this office by check and not credited on their accounts as heretofore."

The above resolution was passed by the board of control at their last monthly meeting, and you will govern yourselves accordingly. In shipping bottles bear in mind that they must be washed thoroughly, perfectly clean and that if any unclean bottles are found in a case of bottles the whole case will be rejected. Put your name on a card, or paper, and enclose with the bottles. The same prices will be paid as heretofore. Ship to the State commissioner, and put your name with location of the dispensary, on the card.

Very respectfully,

S. W. VANCE, Commissioner.

Grant's Like Napoleon's Tomb.

Was it a fortuitous or a designed circumstance that made Grant's tomb so appropriately face the south with its sculptured motto, "Let us have peace"? Oddly enough, Napoleon's tomb in the Hotel des Invalides also faces the southward. There is much similarity between the architecture of the New York tomb and the edifice wherein the remains of the great Corsican repose; and there is a similarity in the position toward the gazer of the basket of each warrior.

No pilgrim to Paris from a French province visits his capital without early visiting Napoleon's tomb; and none will ever come to New York from any portion of the Union without a pilgrimage to the Riverside tomb.—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The Turbulent Infant.

Mrs. Snaggs—How badly the baby behaves at table.

Mr. Snaggs—Yes; he reminds me of a distinguished foreign visitor.

"How is that?"

"He dines and whines."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.